

$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x^2} & ; x < 1 \\ b\sqrt{x^2} & ; x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ 
 $\xrightarrow{x=1} a + 1 = b \rightarrow a - b = -1$

نقطه‌ای نیست مشتق پذیر  $\rightarrow$  نقطه‌ای نیست مشتق پذیر باشد  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{2b}{3\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow 3 = 2b$   
 $b = 1.5$   
 $a = 0.5$   
 $a + b = 2$

$f(x) = \frac{|2x-4|}{\sqrt{x^2}} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{4-2x}{\sqrt{x^2}} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2\sqrt{x^2} - \frac{2(4-2x)}{\sqrt{x^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2}}$

$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4x+4} + \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \xrightarrow{x=1} \frac{2-x+\sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{x^2}} \rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{(-1+\frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}})(\sqrt{x^2}) - \frac{2(2-x+\sqrt{3x})}{\sqrt{x^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2}}$

$f'(1) - 2g'(1) = -\frac{10}{3} - 2(-\frac{10-\sqrt{3}}{3}) = -\frac{10}{3} + \frac{10+\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} bx+c & ; x < a \\ \frac{1}{x} & ; x \geq a \end{cases} \rightarrow b \cdot a + c = \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a}$

$\downarrow$   
 $c = \frac{2}{a}$

$b = \frac{-1}{a^2}$

$ac \Rightarrow \frac{2}{a} \cdot \frac{-1}{a^2} = -\frac{2}{a^3} = 1$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} b & ; x < a \\ b + (x-a)^m & ; x \geq a \end{cases}$

$(a, b)$  نقطه‌ای گویا  $\rightarrow m \neq 0$

$\downarrow$   
 $(x-a)^m \rightarrow m = 1$

زیرا بزرگتر از یک شود ریشی مکرر پیدا می‌کند و نقطه مشتق پذیر می‌شود

نقطه  $a$  نیست  $\rightarrow$  می‌شود و سمت راست  $a$  بعد از نقطه‌ای  $a$  اصل برابر  $b$  نمی‌شود

یک مقدار

$g(-\sqrt[3]{2}) f'(g(-\sqrt[3]{2})) = (f \circ g(-\sqrt[3]{2}))' = 1$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^3 - |x^3|} \xrightarrow{x = -\sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{1}{2x^3} \xrightarrow{x = -\sqrt[3]{2}} f \circ g = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2x^3}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = x$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-|x|}} \xrightarrow{x = -\sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2x}}$

$$y = -ax - a \rightarrow f \text{ بر } x \text{ نقطه ای به طول } 3 \rightarrow f(3) = -3a - a = -4a$$

$$f'(3) - f(3) = 2$$

$$-a - (-4a - a) = 2 \rightarrow -a + 4a + a = 2 \rightarrow 4a = 2 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(3) = -a \quad \frac{f(3)}{f'(3)} = \frac{-4a}{-a} = 4$$

$$f(x) = (x[x^2 + \frac{1}{x}])^2 + 1 \quad x = g(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}) \quad (x[f, \omega])^2 + 1 = 13x^2 + 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \quad x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow f \circ g = 13(x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow (f \circ g)' = 13x - \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times 2x = 13x - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{13x^2 - x}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \frac{x(13x - 1)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$g(x) = f(x+1) + f(3x+10)$$

$$f'(-1) = \frac{3}{2} = f'(4)$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x+1) + 3f'(3x+10)$$

$$g'(-2) = f'(-2+1) + 3f'(-2+10)$$

$$g'(-2) = f'(-1) + 3f'(4) \rightarrow g'(-2) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = 6$$

$$f(x) = (x-4)\sqrt[3]{x+3} \rightarrow f(0) = 2 \rightarrow \text{در } x=0 \text{ است}$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+3} + (x-4)\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{(x+3)^2}} \rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{20}{12}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\omega-h) - 3f(\omega-h) + 2}{h(\omega-h)} \xrightarrow{\text{Hop}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(\omega-h)f'(\omega-h) - 3f'(\omega-h)}{\omega - 2h} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2f(\omega)f'(\omega) - 3f'(\omega)}{\omega} = \frac{f'(\omega)}{\omega} = \frac{\frac{20}{12}}{\omega} = \frac{\omega}{12}$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \rightarrow \text{شیب خط مماس} = 2x - 2 \rightarrow 2x - 2 = 2 \rightarrow x = 2$$

$$y - 2x = 1 \rightarrow \text{شیب} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{شیب عمود} = -2$$

$$y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \xrightarrow{x=1} 1 - 2 + 2 = 1 \rightarrow (1, 1)$$